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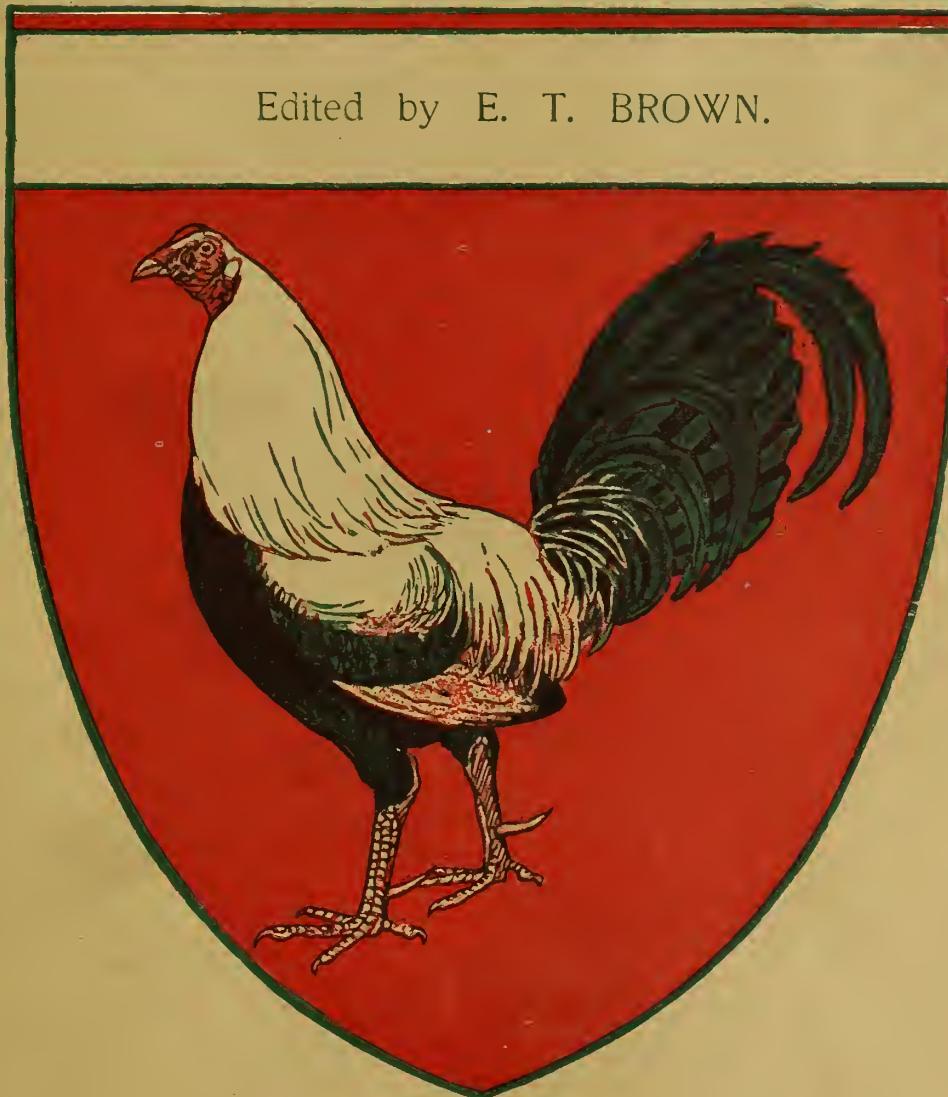
# THE ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD

NUMBER 12.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

VOLUME VI

Edited by E. T. BROWN.



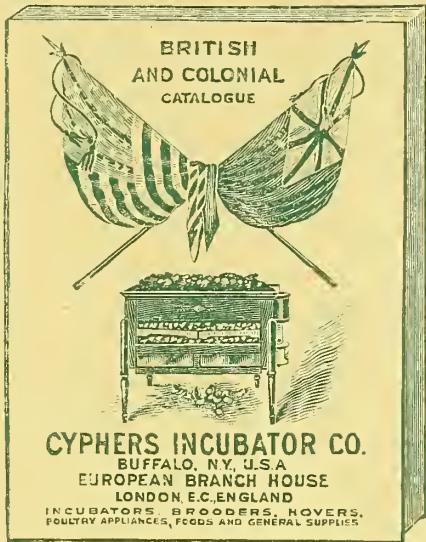
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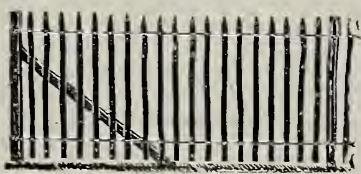
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**COMPETITIONS CLOSE SEPTEMBER 30th, 1914.**

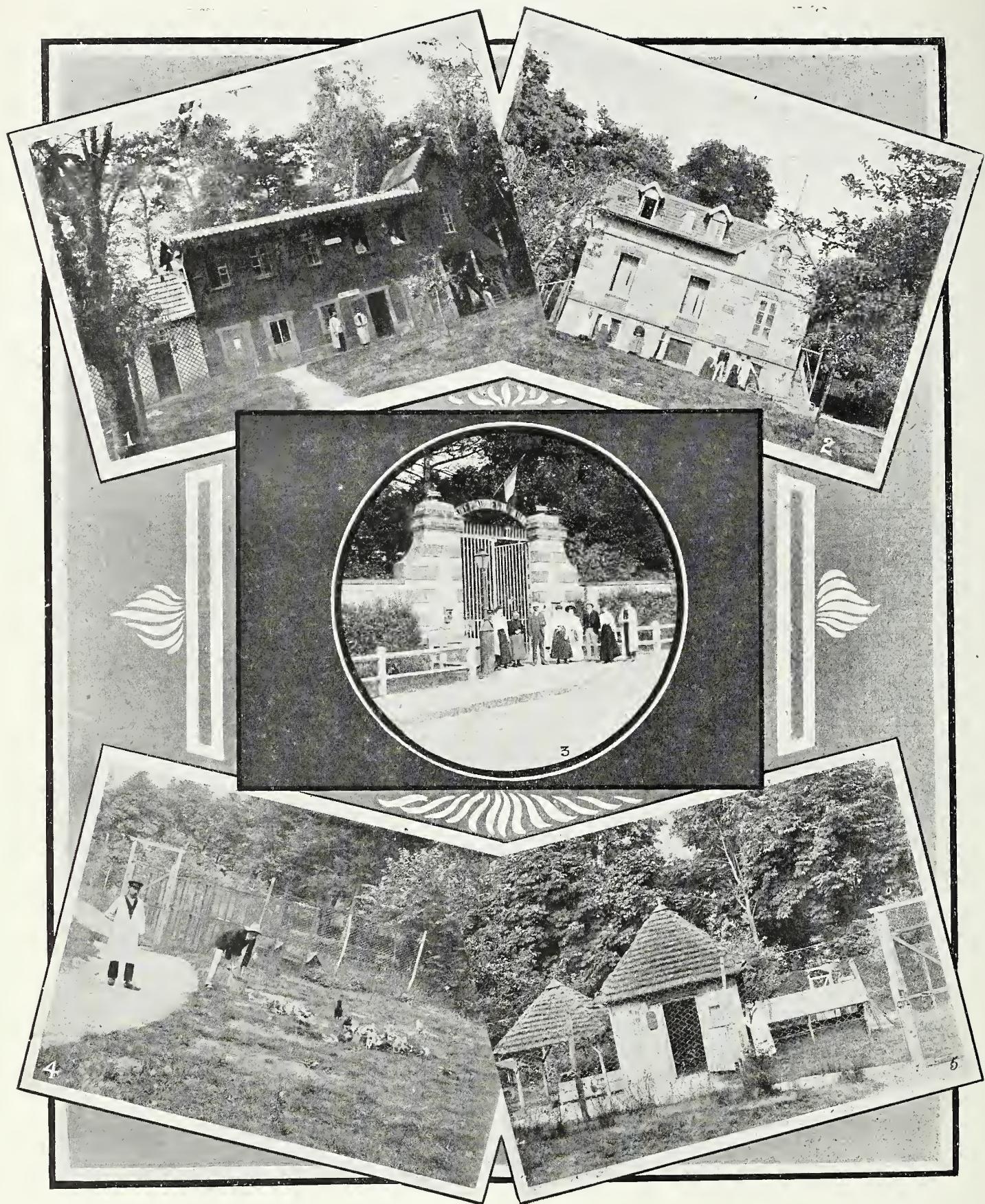
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**ECOLE PRATIQUE D'AVICULTURE, GAMBAIS, FRANCE.**

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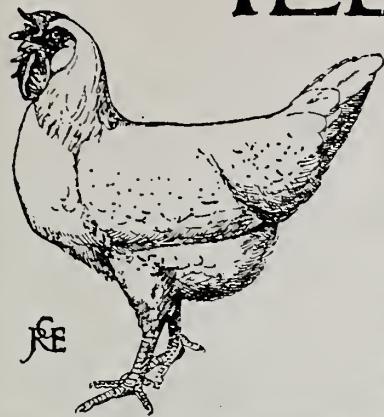
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3. Entrance Gates.

2. Incubator and Fattening House.

5. Rearing House and Brooder.

# THE ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD



Vol. VI.—No. 12.

September 15, 1914.

Monthly, Price Sixpence.

## DIARY OF THE MONTH.

### EDITORIAL NOTICES.

TUDOR HOUSE, TUDOR STREET, WHITEFRIARS,  
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*The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs, or sketches submitted to him, but they should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes for return if unsuitable. In case of loss or injury he cannot hold himself responsible for MSS., photographs or sketches, and publication in the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD can alone be taken as evidence of acceptance. The name and address of the owner should be placed on the back of all pictures and MSS. All rights of reproduction and translation are reserved.*

*The Editor would like to hear from readers on any Poultry Topics, and all Queries addressed to the paper will be answered by experts in the several departments. The desire is to help those who are in difficulty regarding the management of their poultry, and accordingly no charge for answering such queries is made.*

*The Annual subscription to the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD at home and abroad is 8s., including postage. Cheques and P.O.O.'s should be made payable to the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD.*

**The ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD is published on the 15th of every month. Should readers experience any difficulty in securing their copies promptly they are requested to communicate immediately with the Editor.**

**The latest date for receiving advertisements is the 4th of the month.**

**The utmost care is exercised to exclude all advertisements of a doubtful character. If any reader has substantial grounds for complaint against an advertiser, he is requested to communicate at once with the Editor.**

### Under War Conditions.

No one can ever forget the first half of August, 1914. Such a period has been unknown in the United Kingdom within the memory of any living person. When we passed the pages of the August issue of the POULTRY RECORD, although the Austro-Servian conflict was fast coming to a head, it was impossible to realise that we should have entered upon the greatest war in the world's history. Such, however, was the case. Each day has been filled with wonder. The dislocation of all normal aspects of ordinary life has exceeded all anticipation. Enmities have been buried, cleavages closed up, and all that would divide almost forgotten in a consciousness of national danger and the seriousness of the struggle before us. Such unanimity a few weeks ago would have appeared impossible. There it is, however. With one spirit and one purpose the people have responded to the call. In any case the days to come cannot fail to be full of trial and of loss. What we have to do is to work as well as fight, so that the days of peace may return as soon as possible.

### Our Own Share.

One result was delaying the publication of our August number, due to various causes which need not be recorded. Many specialist journals have been suspended for the present. Careful consideration was given to the question whether we should not adopt the same course. In view of the fact, however, that an essential factor is development of our food resources, it was decided not to do so, but to bring out the POULTRY RECORD even though restricted somewhat in number of pages, feeling that it is the duty of everyone to do all in his or her power to increase home food supplies. So long, therefore, as it is possible—and in these days we have to realise the mutability of things—it is our intention to fulfil the task committed to

us. To that end we invite the assistance of all, readers and advertisers, the former of whom seldom realise the service rendered by the latter. The size of publications is in a large measure dependent upon advertisements. The wisest policy is to press forward with regular duties, and in this way support those who are giving their strength and their lives in the national service.

### What Has to be Done.

The present issue is almost entirely devoted to questions raised by the war, directly and indirectly. That conditions can never be the same again must be evident to all. The changes wrought both immediately and prospectively are very great. One of these is in the enormous reduction of foreign supplies of eggs and poultry, involving the necessity for and opportunity of increasing home production to an extent never before known. That there will be a reduction of demand for poultry especially, owing to reduced purchasing power on the part of large numbers of consumers, is evident. So far as eggs are concerned, that will be felt to a lesser degree, provided prices are not unduly advanced, as was the case at first. It is to the interest of producers that such shall not result, and that consumption shall be encouraged by reasonable selling values. Fortunately, foodstuffs, though dearer, have not gone up abnormally. A further point to be emphasised is utilisation of cheaper foods for fowls, and in that way the ultimate benefit may be very great. Many suggestions are made for poultry-keepers of all grades, to which attention is called. Grit, determination, and perseverance are all required, and the greater these are shown the more will our strength be maintained. There are many ways in which poultry-breeders can help, some of which we leave for the present.

### Satisfactory Features.

The consensus of opinion is that the central and local authorities have responded magnificently to the demands made upon them. That is not only true as to the Army and Navy, but other departments, whose work is of equal importance. We are pleased to note the splendid work of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in promoting increase of production in all branches, inclusive of poultry. As a result of changes in the Ministry Mr. Walter Runciman has become President of the Board of Trade, and is succeeded as President of the Board of Agriculture by Lord Lucas, who has shown a continued interest in the poultry industry in many ways. If Agricultural Colleges and County Education Committees respond to the calls made upon them by the Board in the same spirit, and we believe they are doing so, the gap left by reduction of imports will speedily be filled up. That the capacity of the country is vastly in excess of the immediate need is evident.

### What About the Foxes?

What many have doubtless wondered Mr. Edward Brown expressed in a letter under the above title addressed to the daily Press, in which the suggestion was made that as there will be very little, if any, hunting this winter, the various hunt committees should, in co-operation with poultry-keepers, take immediate steps largely to reduce the number of foxes. Otherwise the destruction of fowls will be greater than ever. A considerable amount of opposition was offered to this course, and the usual allegations were made. We had intended reproducing excerpts from some of these. That, however, is needless in view of the fact that "the committee of the Masters of Foxhounds Association has decided that, while regular hunting will be impossible, they consider it would be most prejudicial to the country in general if it were allowed to lapse altogether. They, therefore, recommend that cub-hunting should take place and continue as long as necessary, but that hunting should not be looked upon from a sporting point of view until the war is over." What we have now to see is how and to what extent this suggestion is carried out, although we question that it will be sufficient. We have thought it desirable to quote Mr. Brown's three letters on this question.

### Professor James Long.

Among those who were stranded in Switzerland at the outbreak of war was our contributor Mr. James Long, who was at Zurich. For a fortnight his friends had only two brief telegrams, and could not reach him. It was a time of great stress, financial and otherwise. Ultimately, however, he was able to reach Berne, and after a prolonged period of suspense to get home by way of France. If "companions in distress make trouble the less" he was favoured, as something like ten thousand English tourists were in the same quandary.

### Spread the Light.

It is universally realised that the British Government and all the various departments have faced the position with great judgment, foresight, and energy, not alone those concerned in the Army and Navy, but all others. As pointed out by one of our contributors this month, the feeding of a nation is of equal importance to fighting for it. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has pressed forward the importance of development of our national resources in many ways, one of which is the issue of special leaflets to meet the present position of affairs, some of which, by the courtesy of the Board, we are able to place in the hands of readers. These speak for themselves. What we should urge upon everyone is to apply to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., for a supply and undertake to distribute to farmers and other

poultry-keepers in their immediate vicinity. That will be rendering invaluable service.

#### A Suggestion.

Poultrymen owe much to Belgium and France, equally in that those countries have been object-lessons in practical poultry-breeding and production, and also as sources from which have come to us some of our most valuable races of poultry. On the other hand, Belgium especially has emulated our example, and within recent years developed the fancy side to an enormous extent. At the great Brussels, Liége, Antwerp, and other shows British exhibitors have always been warmly

### THE UTILITY POULTRY CLUB.

#### TEN MONTHS' LAYING COMPETITION 1914-15

#### GRANT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

THE Utility Poultry Club are able to announce that all arrangements have now been made for another Laying Competition at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, commencing October 31 next. The Treasury have intimated that they are willing to make a grant from the Development Fund of £125 towards the working expenses, and to allow the plant which was previously purchased through a grant from the fund to be again used for the purposes of the competition.

The competition is limited to ten months instead of



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#### A FAVOURITE METHOD OF CHICKEN REARING IN BELGIUM.

The straw houses are dry and warm, and afford ample protection to the chickens even on the roughest day.

welcomed and a truly fraternal spirit been manifested. It is as yet too early to even anticipate what the effect will be. Thus much may be assumed—namely, that both Belgium and parts of France will be largely denuded of their stocks of poultry. We suggest that when the time arrives there will be many British breeders who would gladly donate birds for sending to our stricken confrères. In that case we should gladly co-operate with our weekly contemporaries in preparation for and conduct of such a scheme. Upon this suggestion we should be glad to have the opinions of readers.

twelve, so as to allow the ground to be rested at the end of the competition and any subsequent competition to commence earlier in October.

A new departure is made by dividing the competition into sections : (1) Leghorns, any variety; (2) Wyandottes, any variety; (3) Rocks, Orpingtons, and Rhode Island Reds, any variety; (4) Sussex and Faverolles, any variety; (5) any other non-sitting breed.

Ten pens of six birds each, hatched in 1914, will comprise a section, but the committee of the Club reserve the right to enlarge or diminish the sections in accordance with the entries received. Medals and certificates are offered for the winners in each section, according to the value of eggs laid during the ten months.

## THE WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

By EDWARD BROWN, F.L.S.

IKE a thunder-clap what looks like proving the greatest conflict ever known burst upon a startled world. Though some weeks have passed since those fateful days, it seems scarcely credible that nearly all the great nations of Europe are now engaged in a life and death struggle the end of which cannot be foretold. Great masses of men are devoting themselves to the business of slaughter instead of following their ordinary peaceful avocations. With them, at least, production has given place to destruction. In spite of the rumblings which have been heard from time to time of the rivalries of nations and the fulminations of journalists and others, I have always had faith that such a catastrophe would be averted and that a peaceful solution of dividing and opposing problems would be reached. That may be because I am optimistic by nature, and by reason of the fact that, knowing the people of many countries, it was difficult to realise such a condition of affairs as that now existing. This faith has, unfortunately, proved to be vain.

However, the terrible fact is there and cannot be gainsaid. We have to face the position. My present purpose is to consider what will be the influence upon the poultry industry in this and other countries, for the results cannot fail to be profound. The building up of this branch of live stock has been the work of many years. Adoption of new and better methods has led to great extension of poultry-breeding and production. More and more eggs and poultry have entered into the food consumption of nearly all nations, and the volume of international trade as a result has assumed vast dimensions. A conservative estimate is that the annual value of eggs and poultry consumed in Europe exceeds one hundred million pounds sterling per annum. Whilst, therefore, a few other products may be of greater importance, such as wheat, meat, and dairy produce, the poultry industry takes very high rank. What sometimes appears to be forgotten is that during the war period and afterwards the peoples must be fed. The work of those by whose labours food is made available is of equal importance with actual fighting. The commissariat of an army or navy is an indispensable part of its organisation. Napoleon the Great said that an army fought on its stomach.

### IN THE WAR ZONE.

One of the undoubted results of this conflict, more especially if it be prolonged, as appears to be probable, will be that in the areas swept by the contending armies the greater part of the stock

of poultry of all grades will be cleared. I am well aware that fowls can hide themselves better than cattle or larger food animals, and are not so easily caught. At the same time we must remember that where the peasants are short of food, and the harvests in many districts are as yet ungathered, and probably never will be, they will kill and eat their poultry. Further, soldiers passing through hostile countries will not hesitate to seize poultry and enjoy what is, to them, a great luxury. These they can cook at their camp fires. In this connection we have to remember the huge aggregations of men in modern armies as compared with what was formerly the case. I call to mind in the Franco-German war how few poultry were left in Northern and Eastern France at its conclusion. It required several years to restore the stock to its former position. Fortunately, poultry reproduce themselves more rapidly than any other class of stock.

Two points are evident, varying in accordance with the length of the war and its intensity—namely, that we shall probably never again see imports of eggs and poultry reach the high-water mark of 1913, the maximum year, especially as Germany will suffer more than the United Kingdom, due to the fact that her losses will be greater than ours, and that she has not reserves from other countries to draw upon to the same extent; and that in order to replace the flocks of poultry decimated if not destroyed by the war, when once it is over, there must be a great demand for breeding stock. Therefore, a wise policy for those who have the opportunity of raising pure birds of good quality will be to keep the possibility of that demand in view.

### COUNTRIES CHIEFLY AFFECTED.

Until we know what is the course of events in the titanic struggle now progressing it is impossible to form any judgment how far the poultry industry in those countries will be affected. If France is able to defend herself against further invasion, she will suffer less than were the position reversed, certainly so far as all her territory save the Eastern provinces are concerned. In the last-named, whether the Germans penetrate through the passes of the Vosges Mountains or by way of Belgium, or the French overrun South Germany, these provinces will be crossed by great armies and be drawn upon for food supplies. Again, if the Russians overrun Eastern Prussia and Austria the same result will follow. Galicia is a great egg country, from which Germany draws very large supplies. And if Servia defeats Austria, or holds her absolutely in check, compelling her to main-

tain great armies in Hungary and to the Adriatic, the same result will follow. The country which is least likely to be affected so far as her poultry are concerned is Russia, as the areas of production are far distant from the German frontier. Therefore, when peace returns, Russian products may again come in equal volume, unless prices in Germany tempt the supplies or other outlets are found. It is a possibility that one result of closing the Baltic may be for eggs and poultry to be sent through Siberia to Pacific ports and thence be shipped across that ocean to America, the demand in which is fast exceeding the supply. In these days of cold storage, refrigerator wagons, and chill rooms

hope that there may be enough good, immune Malines stock birds remaining, and that the enforced clearance of the ground may enable a fresh start to be made on more progressive lines. Belgium is an example of what war involves.

PROFESSOR FRATEUR.

An interesting fact may here be recorded. In the last week of July I had a letter from Professor Frateur, of Louvain, who has had charge of the investigations in respect to the poultry epidemic, telling of the steps that were being taken by the Belgian authorities to overcome it. In reply an answer was sent on July 31, saying that I proposed



THE POULTRY MARKET AT MALINES, BELGIUM, WHERE AN ENORMOUS TRADE WAS DONE IN THE SALE OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

*[Copyright.]*

distance has not the same influence as in former times.

What war means in the direction indicated is seen by little Belgium. I venture to think that within a fortnight after German troops crossed the frontier there were not many fowls left between the River Meuse and the border line. As the area extended a like result would follow. In any case the great trade in shipment of fatted Malines to Germany would have ceased. As it is, the serious epidemic which for three years has devastated the country reduced the supply very considerably. Small, comparatively, as are the numbers which would in any case have been marketed this year, they will assuredly be greatly reduced. I can only

go over again, and should be glad to have an opportunity of watching the work. We neither of us dreamt that four days later Belgium would be invaded. That seemed an impossibility. I did not hear again until August 17, when the Professor reported that, whilst he would be glad to see me, all his assistants had been called to the colours and the work was at a standstill. Such is war. It has been followed by the capture of, in the first place, and the destruction of Louvain, with all its treasures, and by continued fighting in the chicken districts around Malines. At the time of writing I have heard nothing of Professor Frateur.

As a matter of special interest, I give a translation of part of Professor Frateur's letter, dated

August 13: "The results obtained by our method of combating the chicken epidemic are confirmed. We are certain that those who will adopt our plan will obtain results so good that there will be no return of the malady. I give to you one example. In an establishment which had previously been infected, the chickens from the last hatch at the ages of ten to twelve weeks weighed, at least for the cockerels, 2.1 kilo. (nearly 4½ lb.). Can we under these conditions speak of degeneracy of the race? Is not that an evident proof that the infection is the principal cause of the degeneracy?" I do not discuss at present the last point raised.

What ought to be done is to develop home production to the fullest extent. I may be permitted to give extracts from letters addressed to the daily Press as to what can be and should be attempted:

An increase of home production in view of this urgency is imperative. I venture to suggest, therefore:

(1) That producers should kill and market older hens and cockerels as speedily as possible, so as to get rid of useless eaters and provide a cheaper class of food;

(2) That all earlier-hatched pullets and yearling hens be retained as layers either in the place of breeding or for sale to farmers and others;

(3) That everyone in possession of an incubator



WHITE MAGYAR FOWLS.

As in the case of Geese, Hungary owes her native fowls to Italy, and these birds are closely related to the Leghorn.

[Copyright.]

#### THE DUTY BEFORE US.

The panic prices for eggs which followed the declaration of war was explainable by reduction of supplies. Seventy per cent. of our imports are affected, coming from countries at war, or whose trade routes are closed by the struggle. Poultry were influenced the other way and fell in price, simply because for the sake of economy householders cut off luxuries, which chickens are. Eggs soon fell again, but not as much as they had risen. One retailer told me his sale of first quality eggs had dropped by 75 per cent. People cannot afford to pay 2s., much less 3s., a dozen in August. They go without. That is good neither for them nor producers.

should set it in operation as soon as eggs are obtainable for that purpose;

(4) That those producers who have preserved eggs on hand should not take these out of pickle too soon.

It is satisfactory to note that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries faced the position promptly by communications addressed to agricultural colleges and other public bodies, and by the issue of a series of special leaflets suited to the present condition of affairs. I suggest that every reader of the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD should apply to 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., for a supply of these for distribution in his and her district. By the loyal co-operation of all much can be done to make this country independent of foreign supplies.

# WHAT LONDON CONSUMES IN EGGS AND POULTRY, AND HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

By "STATISTICIAN."

THE feeding of a great city or community is one of the wonders of modern life. A statement has been made that enough milk is daily distributed within the Metropolitan area to float a battleship. What I desire to show is the total annual consumption in numbers and values of eggs and poultry within the Metropolitan area up to the time when the war commenced. That, of course, can only be an approximation, as exactitude is impossible. We can, however, come somewhere near it.

The only estimate we have is that the average yearly consumption of eggs in Great Britain has been 111 per unit of population; that seven-eighths of a fowl, or its equivalent in other poultry, is the average per head; and that the yearly value of eggs and poultry consumed in Great Britain, native and imported, is equal in value to 11s. 9d. for each unit per annum. These give a basis to work upon, although the variations must be considerable in accordance with purchasing power and conditions of people. For that no alteration can be made. In fact, it is more than probable that where poultry are seldom purchased, eggs are eaten to a greater extent, so that the balance is fairly equal. Also, that in non-producing areas like London the cost to consumers is higher than the national average, from the fact that owing to transport charges and profits of traders, prices are much higher than in districts where producers and consumers are nearer together. That may, however, be compensated to some extent by the greater proportionate volume of cheaper foreign eggs used in the Metropolis than in many other areas. I have, therefore, in the following tables and diagram adopted the national average, thinking it preferable not to be charged in any way with exaggeration.

Upon this basis we find that the total annual consumption in volume and value within the Metropolitan area, with its 6,581,372 inhabitants (1911) was as under in 1913:

#### Estimated Number and Values of Eggs and Poultry Consumed in Metropolitan Area.

Total number of eggs .....	730,532,292
Total number of fowls or equivalent...	6,581,372
Total value of eggs .....	£3,018,000
Total value of poultry .....	£848,000

We thus reach a total consumption value of £3,866,000 as the yearly bill for these two products. The net weight of eggs is rather more than 40,000 tons.

Although it is evident that the standard of consumption is higher in some metropolitan districts than in others, and that the figures we are giving

take no account of the enormous demand for higher grade poultry and eggs in the wealthier districts, and also those where visitors congregate in hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants, it is impossible to estimate these variations. For instance, the number of inhabitants in Poplar and Westminster are almost equal. Probably a single hotel or club in the latter city uses more poultry in a week than do the people of Poplar in three months, and at twice the value. So far as the number of eggs is concerned, the average may be more equal, due to the fact that the people are more constantly on the spot in the eastern borough. Here, again, the values will vary. Eighteenpenny and two shilling a dozen eggs are not purchased in Poplar. In these respects I cannot discriminate. Therefore, I take the same average all round.

#### TOTAL ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF EGGS AND POULTRY IN METROPOLITAN AREA.

District.	Population (1911).	Total Annual Number of Eggs.	Total Annual Value of Eggs and Poultry. £
City .....	19,657 ...	2,081,927 ...	12,548
Westminster .....	160,277 ...	17,790,747 ...	94,172
Battersea .....	167,793 ...	18,635,023 ...	98,578
Bermondsey .....	124,739 ...	13,846,029 ...	73,284
Bethnal Green .....	128,282 ...	14,239,302 ...	75,365
Camberwell .....	261,328 ...	29,007,408 ...	153,280
Chelsea .....	66,385 ...	7,368,735 ...	39,001
Croydon .....	178,094 ...	19,868,234 ...	104,630
Deptford .....	109,498 ...	12,154,278 ...	64,330
East Ham .....	133,504 ...	14,818,944 ...	78,433
Finsbury .....	87,923 ...	9,759,453 ...	51,652
Fulham .....	153,284 ...	17,014,524 ...	90,054
Greenwich .....	95,977 ...	10,653,447 ...	56,386
Hackney .....	222,587 ...	24,707,157 ...	130,519
Hammersmith .....	121,521 ...	13,488,831 ...	71,393
Hampstead .....	85,510 ...	9,491,610 ...	50,286
Holborn .....	49,357 ...	5,478,627 ...	28,997
Ilford .....	78,188 ...	8,678,868 ...	45,935
Islington .....	327,408 ...	36,341,733 ...	192,349
Kensington .....	172,317 ...	19,126,187 ...	101,236
Lambeth .....	298,058 ...	33,084,438 ...	170,109
Lewisham .....	160,834 ...	17,852,574 ...	94,490
Paddington .....	142,576 ...	15,825,936 ...	83,513
Poplar .....	162,442 ...	18,031,062 ...	95,456
St. Marylebone ...	116,245 ...	12,903,195 ...	68,193
St. Pancras .....	218,453 ...	24,248,283 ...	128,341
Shoreditch .....	111,463 ...	12,372,393 ...	65,484
Southwark .....	191,907 ...	21,301,677 ...	111,995
Stepney .....	280,024 ...	31,082,664 ...	164,514
Stoke Newington...	50,669 ...	5,624,259 ...	29,763
Tottenham .....	142,146 ...	15,778,206 ...	83,510
Wandsworth .....	311,360 ...	34,560,960 ...	182,549
Walthamstow .....	128,000 ...	14,208,000 ...	75,200
West Ham .....	291,900 ...	32,400,900 ...	171,991
Willesden .....	163,644 ...	18,164,484 ...	96,140
Woolwich .....	121,403 ...	13,475,733 ...	71,324

One of my objects in tabulating these figures, which in respect to values are strikingly illustrated in the accompanying diagram, is to show the vast market which exists in the Metropolis. In view of the stoppage of three-fourths of our Continental supplies as a result of war, this becomes of great importance, not alone to consumers, who are thus deprived of important articles of food, but also producers, whose opportunity is indeed great for finding profitable outlets at prices higher than ever known before. The following table will show how large a percentage of our foreign supplies have been derived from those sources affected by this war, either directly or by closing the transit routes, as in the case of Italy, &c.

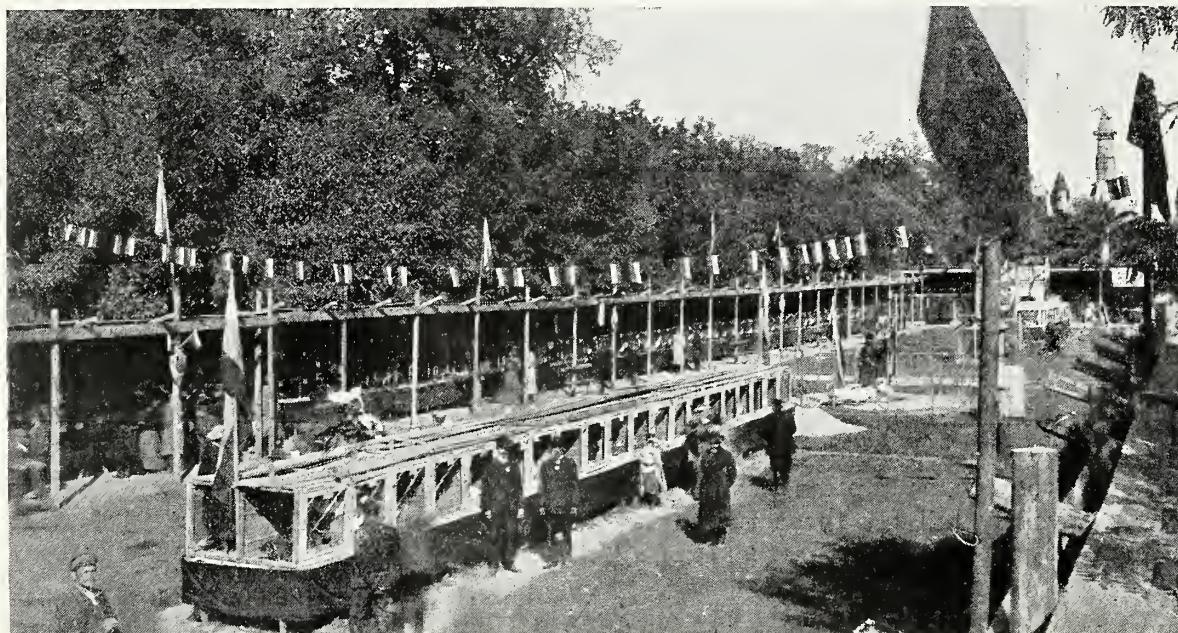
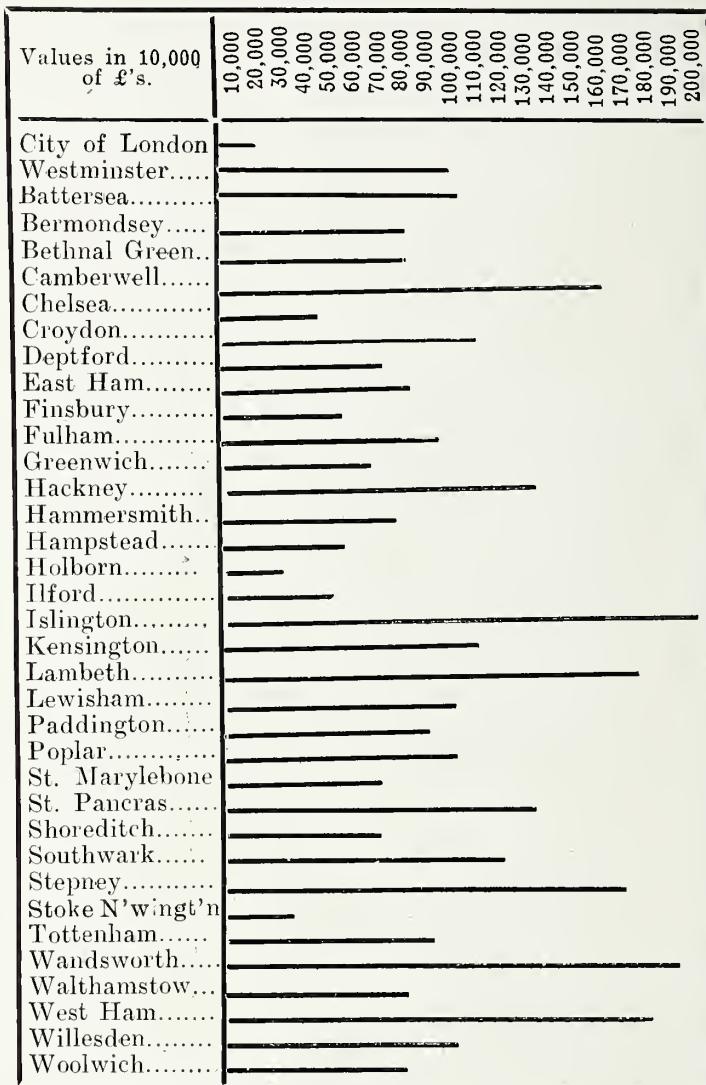
VALUES OF EGG AND POULTRY IMPORTS, 1913.

Country.	Eggs.	Poultry.
	£	£
Russia .....	4,745,229	344,665
Germany .....	215,816	7,823
Belgium .....	32,170	9,300
France .....	326,102	142,256
Italy .....	420,914	77,296
Austria-Hungary ...	375,943	96,733
Bulgaria .....	1,453	—
Servia .....	1,840	978
Roumania .....	226,190	—
Total .....	£6,345,657	£679,051
Total Imports .....	£9,590,602	£955,238
Percentage of total imports from countries affected by war .....	63.8	71.08

Whilst the war lasts, which everyone hopes may be a brief period, a very small proportion of supplies which usually come to hand will reach our shores. And afterwards it will be a long time ere any great dependence can be laid on them, if

ever. It is a time for everyone to do their part in attainment of greater home production.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE VALUES OF EGGS AND POULTRY CONSUMED IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHHS AND DISTRICTS, 1913.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE POLTAVA POULTRY SHOW.

[Copyright.]

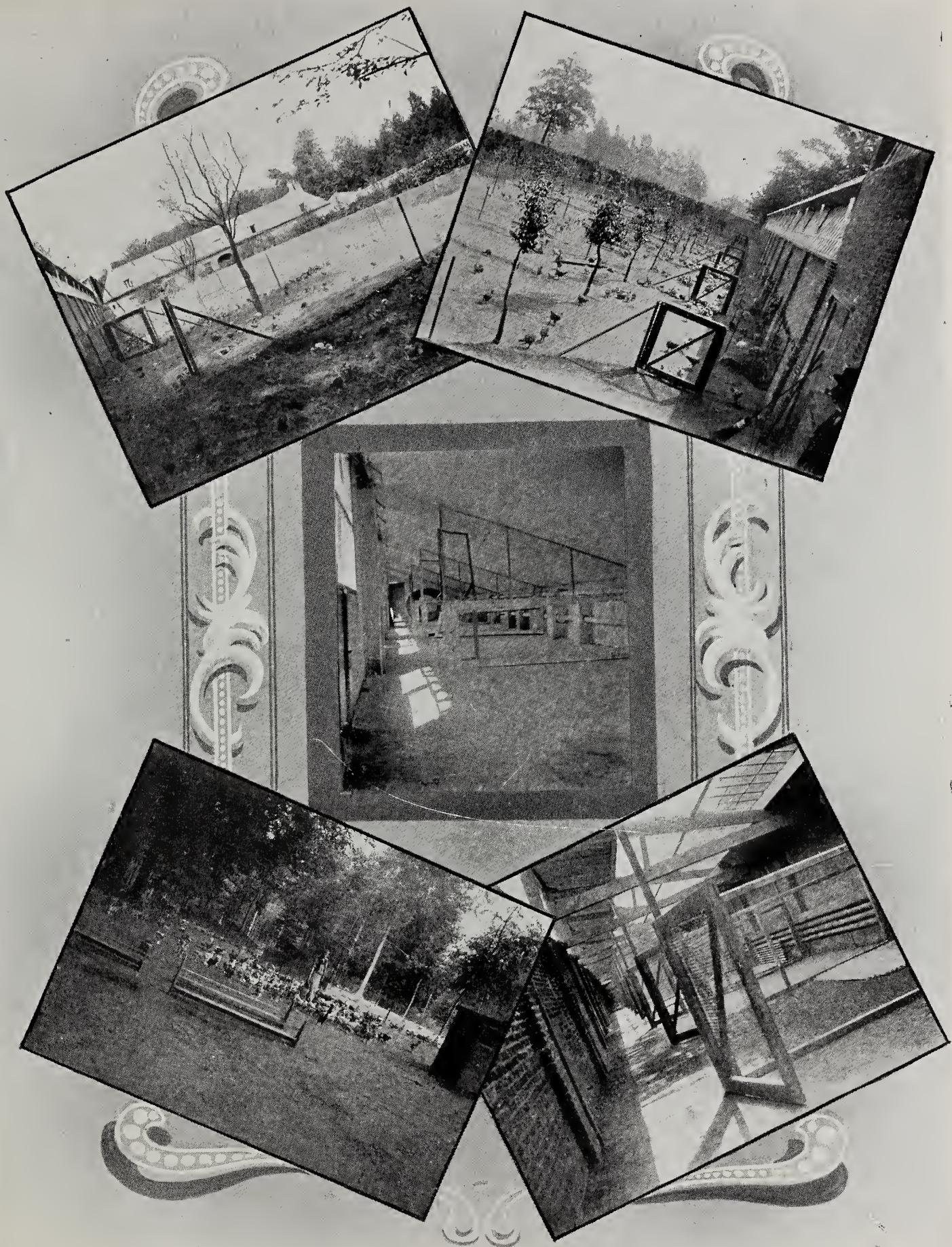


TABLE POULTRY REARING AT LIPPELOO, BELGIUM.  
Rearing Yards.

Winter Rearing Yards.

Interior of First Brooder-House.

Older Chickens in the Woods.

[Copyright.

Interior of Second-Period Building.

## POULTRY-KEEPING IN RUSSIA.

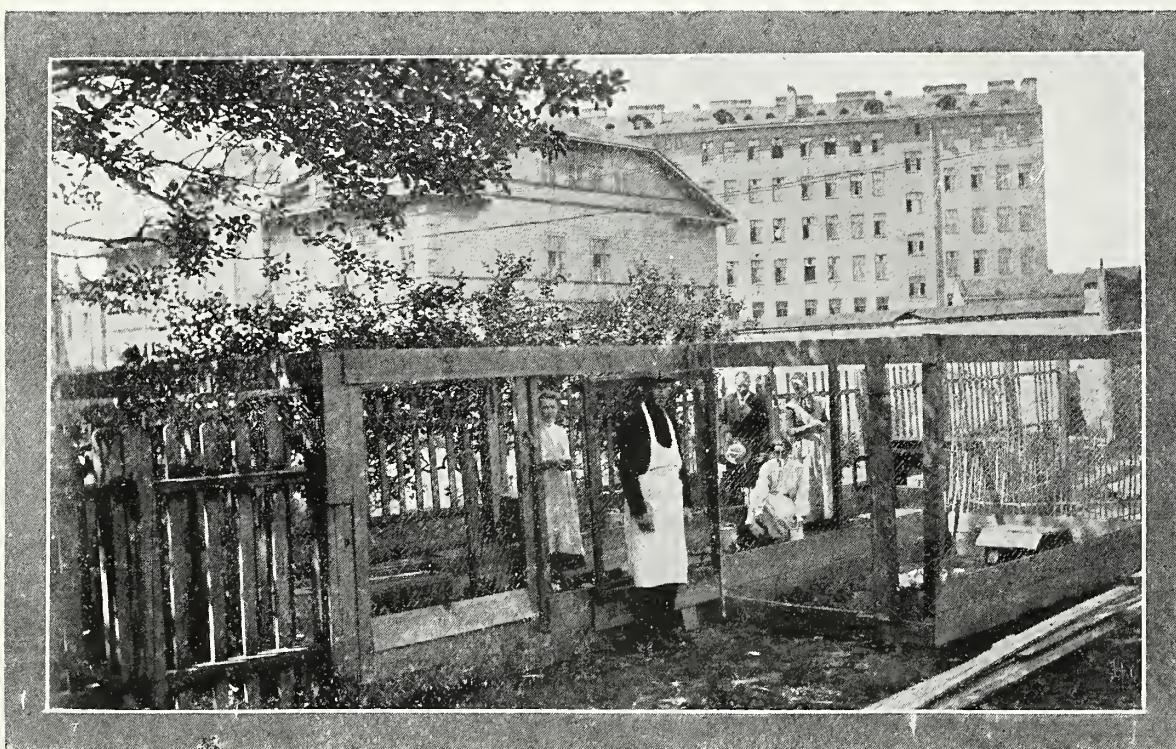
By MISS N. FRIEDE (Petrograd).

THE development of the poultry industry in Russia, and especially the enormous growth of exportation of poultry products, which last year reached over 100,000,000 rbls., attracted universal attention to this, before that time, rather neglected branch of agriculture and led to inquiries as to how great were the real profits of this industry to the small farmer, especially in the southern districts of the country, and what were the methods of poultry-keeping adopted generally on these farms.

It appears that these methods are far from being rational or up to date, the poultry being kept in a most primitive way, and the profits for

Government, "Special Courses in Poultry Culture" for the purpose of training instructors and teachers in poultry-keeping. These courses have developed since then into "Courses for Instructors" of the Department of Agriculture, the "special courses" remaining as a preparatory stage for the same.

The photograph below represents a group of the same pupils of the "special courses" engaged in caring for small chickens in brooders of different types. The photograph illustrates the locality—a backyard on the confines of the city; in the background is seen a dwelling-house for factory workmen.



STUDENTS AT WORK ON A RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL POULTRY FARM. [Copyright.]

the producers, owing to the imperfect system of marketing, very low indeed.

To correct such a state of things there is a great demand for large dissemination of knowledge in respect to poultry husbandry, such instruction being all the more urgent as the breaking up of the commune and the settling on individual farms promises a great increase in all the so-called sidelines of farming, and gives them hitherto undreamed-of possibilities with opportunities for their further development.

In 1909 were opened in Petrograd, under the auspices of the Petrograd Branch of Agriculture, Poultry Association, and with support of

The second illustration shows some of the students making coops and fireless brooders in the carpentry class.

Next to the dissemination of instruction there is a great need in all parts of the country for better breeds of poultry. Many small breeding stations have been established all over the country. Such breeding stations have proved to be of great economical value; they serve to a quick distribution of good breeds of poultry among the farmers and as a practical demonstration of the profits of pure-bred poultry over barnyard stock.

The story of the farm represented is illustrative of many more similar stations.

The farmer, owner of the farm in question, and especially his wife, showed always interest in poultry, in so far as they built a convenient hen-house and fed the birds regularly. Still the results, although better than with their neighbours, were far from being satisfactory, owing to the poor sort kept. The farmer grasped readily at the opportunity offered to him by the Government of a flock

pure-bred pullets so far outreached in quantity and quality of eggs the barnyard hens that the farmer on his own accord sold off nearly all of them, keeping only two-thirds for hatching, and now has as fine a lot of pure-bred Wyandottes, which he has learnt to select very carefully, as could ever be wished for.

The neighbouring farmers being interested in his work, he distributed in the first year over 200 eggs for hatching and about 100 chickens, in the



ONE OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE POULTRY YARDS IN RUSSIA.

*Copyright.*

of breeding-stock on promise of introducing improvements in his methods, especially in regard to the keeping of records as to their living and cost of feeding.

The number of fowls received amounted to twelve, four cocks and eight pullets, the farmer having besides some 50 or 60 common hens, which were allowed to remain, but the cocks had to be disposed of.

It appeared after the first year's trial that the

vicinity, at a value of about twice the ordinary market price for these products.

There are several grades of poultry-breeding stations, from such small ones as farmers' homesteads up to the so-called first-class breeding poultry-farms, which have a contract with the Government for supplying first-class breeding stock of different varieties of poultry for the purpose of distributing this poultry among the small breeding stations.

The idea in view is to fill up some of the most commercial poultry localities with good breeds of poultry, notably White Wyandottes and White and Buff Orpingtons, in order to get uniform market produce.

The large commercial firms are very interested in the plan and promise a premium for flocks of

poultry of even size and colour of plumage. This gives good hopes for the future, and it is thought it will be one of the means of securing better prices and better output for the market stock of the producer, and will help to make the industry more profitable to them.

## IN THE HOUDAN COUNTRY.

[*Whether the German Armies penetrate to the Houdan country, as in 1870-71, is unknown at the present. That district suffered severely in the former war. We hope it may not now be subjected to a like experience. In any case the following article will be read with interest.—Editor I.P.R.]*

THE Department of Seine-et-Oise has always been famous for its poultry, as it is from that district that supplies received upon the Paris markets are largely derived. The most important centre is the little town of Houdan, about fifty miles west of Paris, in the midst of a fruitful, highly cultivated country, where farming is carried out on advanced lines and poultry are recognised as a valuable portion of the live stock. Within the past generation this industry has grown considerably, and around Mantes to the north and Faverolles to the south farmers know the value of fowls in the rural economy. At one time Houdans formed the breed almost universal throughout the district, but the introduction of the Faverolles about thirty years ago has changed the nature of the birds, and now the great bulk are of that breed, as they meet the demand for large-bodied fowls, fairly good in flesh qualities, easily reared, and quick in growth.

The market at Houdan is an interesting sight. Here the producers gather with their baskets of fowls and are met by the buyers who come from Paris and elsewhere. It may be mentioned that as a rule poultry breeding has not changed to any extent for a long period of time, and nothing like intensive poultry-keeping can be found. The number of birds upon each individual farm is comparatively small, but those kept are well looked after, and there can be no question that the people of the district are skilful in this work. That the country is capable of carrying a very much larger number of fowls is unquestionable, but to do that would involve a change of method. In travelling through the country we find that the system of keeping a few birds around the home-stead yet prevails, and anything like either the portable or colony house systems are practically unknown; occasionally a portable house is seen, but they are very rare indeed. It is somewhat surprising that more has not been done in this way, but it cannot be denied that progress, in respect to poultry culture, has been very slow within the last thirty years.

In Houdan itself is a breeding establishment upon somewhat limited lines, where stock birds are bred and sold in the way with which we are very familiar in England. This, at one time, was conducted by M. Philippe, but is now owned by M. Semet. As is usual in these cases, there is a combination of poultry breeding and the manufacture of appliances, and here we found incubators, &c., being made. It may be mentioned, however, that the use of incubators has grown to only a very small extent in France and is almost entirely confined to specialists. The farmers of that country have never yet taken up artificial methods, and so long as their operations are upon so small a scale that will probably continue to be the case. The breeding establishment is very well arranged, beautifully laid out, and kept in almost perfect condition, but is on a small scale. The tiny runs, or "pares" as they are called, in which a few fowls are kept are very pleasing to look at, but have not much practical value in respect to the industry as a whole. Still, places of this kind, by the dissemination of selected birds, are of considerable use.

The most interesting place to visit near Houdan is four miles away in the village of Gambais, where is situated L'Ecole d'Aviculture, which has the credit of being the first poultry school ever established and which has had considerable influence in many directions. This school is subsidised by the French Department of Agriculture, and was formerly owned by MM. Rouillier-Arnoult, but is now conducted by MM. Poinsot Frères. M. Rouillier was the inventor of the first practical incubator, which he introduced thirty years ago, and which has done so much for the development of the poultry industry in every part of the world, as it brought us back again to simplicity in operation. The machine referred to was first exhibited at the great Paris Exhibition of 1878. The manufacture of this machine has always been carried out at Gambais. When first introduced it was worked by the changing of boiling water, known as the "hydro" principle, but about twenty years ago or more briquettes were introduced as a means of heating, and these are still employed.

The Poultry School has been in operation twenty years, and during that time a large number of pupils have been trained, amongst them a fair

proportion from Britain and other countries. The ground occupied by the farm extends over about fourteen acres and is well laid out. In this case the greater part of the place is occupied by runs, which are sufficiently large in extent. Beyond are woods, and these are also utilised for both breeding stock and young birds. The *tout ensemble* of the place is very pleasing and the avenues, well sheltered by trees—many of which are fruit—make a very pretty picture.

The great feature of this school is the method

is a very interesting one. As is shown in one of the photos, the rearing runs contain a large house, which is thatched, and at the side of this is a brooder, built in accordance with the Rouillier pattern. The chickens must pass through the house to get into the brooder, and *vice versa*. Hence there is a choice. As soon as they think fit they can leave the brooder and sleep in the house; and there is no question that this system is a very excellent one. Many of the brooders contain 130 young birds, and as they grow it is



[Copyright.

THE BANTAM HOUSE AT EVERBERG, BELGIUM.

of rearing, which is almost entirely artificial. At the far end of a large open space is a house which has been built within recent years. The upper part of this is used as an incubator room, and the lower part, partially underground, for fattening. The arrangement is a very doubtful one, but as the floor of the incubator room is well built it is probable that the machines are not affected by any smell from the fattening section. At another side of the square is the Hall of Studies, where the students can work, it also forming a museum. Above are the dormitories, where many of the students sleep, but others are accommodated in special buildings or, in some cases, within the village of Gambais itself.

The breeds of fowls kept are chiefly Houdans, Faverolles, and Mantes; but in addition there are other races, and a certain amount of attention is paid to ducks and geese. The system of rearing

found that frequently they leave the brooder at a much earlier age than any breeder would think it desirable to compel them to do so.

The instruction given at the school is essentially practical, but it may be pointed out that this is more in the direction of running a special establishment on the lines here indicated than dealing with the question from a farmer's standpoint. It may, therefore, be suggested that possibly one reason why farm poultry-keeping has not grown to the extent anticipated in France is due to the fact that sufficient attention has not been paid to this side of the work. Lectures are given regularly and the students have to go through the regular course day by day. As a rule the course extends over three months, but longer or shorter periods can be taken if desired. The illustrations here given will show the excellent arrangements of the place and its picturesque appearance.

## DUCK - RAISING AT LAPLAIGNE.

[*Laplaigne is in the country over which the German armies swept in their invasion of France. It is between Tournai and Mons.—Editor I.P.R.*]

THE table poultry shows held in connection with the Smithfield Club in 1899 and 1900 embraced classes for foreign fowls, which proved to British farmers and others that quality of flesh is ever kept to the fore by French and Belgian breeders, and did much to encourage that improvement which has marked this branch of the poultry industry during the last decade. Among



<sup>[Copyright]</sup>  
**ON THE OPEN FIELD.**

the birds displayed were Laplaigne ducklings, small in size but lovely in quality, with abundance of flesh, delicate in skin and light in bone. The report of those who purchased these specimens was that in flavour they were very fine indeed. In size they were much below our English birds, but on the Continent quality is regarded as of first importance, whilst with us size is given a relatively higher position. With a view, therefore, to placing before our readers information respecting these Laplaigne ducklings and the methods of production, a representative of the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD recently visited Belgium.

The following are the notes of his observations,

and the illustrations which accompany them were specially taken for our pages.

The great province of Flanders formerly embraced much more than the sections now forming the Kingdom of Belgium, for a considerable portion of Northern France, including the City of Lille, was Flemish, and in some of the rural districts the people speak that tongue. Hence national boundaries are arbitrary, the result of war and marriage and treaty. We find, therefore, that similar conditions prevail, that habits and customs and methods are the same both in Southern Belgium and Northern France. Whatever may be the frontier regulations and the Customs restrictions, the environment and people do not differ. Laplaigne is just on the borderline, the commune which touches France. Its station, Bleharies, is the first in Belgium on the branch line from St. Amand to Tournai. Almost within sight is the site of the field of Fontenoy, where was fought one of the great battles of the eighteenth century. From the station we cross the River Escaut, as the upper reach of the Scheldt is called, and are in Laplaigne. Its name is indicative of the nature of the land—a great plain many miles across each way, well watered, and ideal for duck-keeping. Much of it consists of water meadows, a large portion of which, as at Oudenarde and Huttegem, are flooded for a part of the year under communal control, enriching the soil by deposits and preparing it for the heavy



**DANCING FOR WORMS AT LAPLAIGNE.**

<sup>[Copyright]</sup>

grass crops obtained therefrom. Through the fields are watercourses.

From Laplaigne about 100,000 ducklings are dispatched annually, the greater part to Lille, Roubaix, and the manufacturing centres of Northern France, as well as to Brussels. The prices obtained for these are high. At the latter

end of March they were realising, wholesale, 8fr. to 10fr. each, but this year they are scarce and dear, owing to late hatching as a result of the cold, unfavourable winter and spring—eggs having been later than usual. The usual price is 14fr. the couple, 5s. 7d. each, which is excellent for birds seven weeks old. The large demand



[Copyright.  
VIEW IN THE VILLAGE OF LAPLAIGNE.]

keeps rates at that level. The breed, if it can be so called, is distinctive, but external characters are not very defined. The great majority of the ducks are parti-coloured, black and white, but not a few show a buff tinge. They have cream-coloured bills and legs, the latter of which are much lighter in hue than the orange of the Aylesbury, which are found not to be antagonistic to pure white flesh and skin. These birds are very quick growers, as they can be raised to a killing size in seven weeks. They are hardy in the extreme. Moreover, they can be reared all the year round. They do not attain the weight of other Belgian breeds, such as the Merchtem and Huttegem, but make up for that by great delicacy of flesh.

Everyone appears to rear ducklings. They are to be met with everywhere. As the water meadows are communal, every farmer or occupier,

large or small, has a right to put out his birds. Monopoly cannot concentrate the work or the profits in few hands. Naturally some of the breeders operate on a larger scale than do others. Notable among these are three brothers named Drouillon, one of whom exhibited at Smithfield in 1899. He rears annually about 10,000 birds. He combines inn-keeping with the duck business, and is evidently a prosperous man. From the fact that he is building a large fattening-shed, which will be divided into several compartments, it may be regarded as certain that the ducks mean much to him. At the time of our visit four men were engaged in the work in addition to himself and daughter.

“Needs must” often explains progression. As a rule, Belgian peasants do not believe in artificial hatching. Conservative in the extreme, they seem to think that what has been should be for ever more. At Huttegem a breed of fowl has been evolved which sits early and often. Around Laplaigne the type of fowl kept is light and active, largely Braekel, which could not be depended upon as sitters. Under these circumstances, the duck-breeders have gone in for incubators. This is the first instance we have come across in Belgium where those appliances are adopted generally in a district \* The advantages, however, are so evident that we may fairly anticipate that the system will gradually but surely extend. In fact, if breeders are to maintain and increase their operations in accordance with opportunities, it must be so. The other arrangements made are simple in the extreme. The only thing which



[Copyright.  
DUCKLINGS ARE FOND OF NESTLING ON  
MANURE HEAPS.]

may be regarded as special is the provision of shelters, which are built in two or three ways. Some are simple hurdles, through which straw is thickly laced, and when formed into part of

\* Recently artificial incubation has been largely adopted in East Flanders.—ED

entire squares they afford splendid protection against wind and sun. Others are frames in shed shape, with top and sides and back packed with straw, mainly for young birds.

The system of rearing adopted differs in several essential features from those met with in Britain and America, in that the birds are given, after the first few days, their full liberty and even access to water. There is nothing in the shape of dry raising, as they go into the water nearly all the time, save during the final stage of fattening. We noticed a temporary enclosure by the side of a watercourse for ducklings from a week to a fortnight old. This consists of low hurdles providing a space of about ten feet square of earth and water; the birds were all the time busily engaged in finding that natural food which is regarded as necessary to their growth. For this nothing can be better than a bank-side, as many duck-rearers know. What they really do obtain would be a very valuable observation, and perhaps might guide us to a better system of feeding. After they are two weeks old all restriction is removed, and then the birds can wander at will.

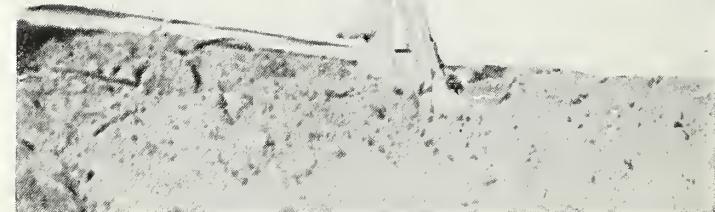
In a previous issue of the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD was given an account of the simple method of rearing ducklings adopted by Mr. Peter Walsh, in which no artificial heat is used. Such is also the practice at Laplaigne. But the ducklings evidently appreciate warmth, for at several places they were found snugly ensconced on beds of manure, as revealed in one of our photographs. Happy indeed they seemed to be.

Experience all over the world has proved not merely the importance of, but the necessity for, animal food in rearing ducklings. Throughout Belgium and Northern France worms are regarded as most valuable for this purpose. It is a strange sight to see the peasants hunting for the succulent creatures to feed their ducklings. One method is to drive a stake into the ground and shake it well, which causes the worms to come out, when they are seized and transferred into a pail at hand. Another is shown by a picture. Dancing on the ground has the same effect, and the bevy of ducklings make short work of the worms as they come on top. The action is instinctive, as they need no teaching. However young they may be, let anyone commence operations, and they run eagerly to share in the feast. But at Laplaigne worms are becoming scarce.

During the earlier stages of growth the food supplied is usually in the form of paste, made from crushed wheat or buckwheat meal, mixed with cooked potatoes and a little meal. When they are fattening, the mixture is the same, but, in addition, some steeped whole buckwheat is supplied, as that is said to give the flesh firmness. They are given all they care to eat.

## THE ORLOFF FOWL.

ONE of the results of the International Poultry Congress, held at Petrograd some years ago was the making known to Western breeders of breeds of poultry which had hitherto been unknown. It cannot be stated that these have become at all popular elsewhere. A few were afterwards imported into Britain and Belgium, but either did not possess qualifications commanding them or have failed to attract the attention of exhibitors, whose co-operation



AN ORLOFF COCKEREL. [Copyright.]

is necessary to the success of any new breed or variety. Some of these Russian poultry were of extreme types, those now described and illustrated being examples.

Of the Orloff Fowl there appear to be three varieties—namely, Red, Speckled, and White, the first-named of which is very remarkable indeed in the colour of the cock's plumage, which is a dark, reddish-brown, almost like mahogany, and burnished as if polished. In no other breed we have met with is there the same brilliancy. They resemble the Indian Game in size and shape, being tall, upstanding, flat-fronted, heavy in bone and weight. Adult cocks scale 9lb. to 11lb. and hens 2lb. less. Apart from colour of plumage and shape, among the leading features of this breed are the medium-sized but wide head, prominent eyebrows, and cut-berry-like comb lying close to and across the top of the skull. Ear-lobe and wattles are very small, and the neck hackle full. The accompanying illustra-

tion, for which we are indebted to Mr. Robert Pawels, of Everberg, Belgium\*, was taken when the specimen was somewhat rough in feather, but represents excellently the type of this breed. As a further indication of its relation to the Malay, and, therefore, the Indian Game, may be mentioned that the Orloff has bright yellow legs and feet and skin. Probably all own the same ancestry, one finding its way to Europe by Central Asia and the other by the longer but quicker sea route. In respect to productiveness, the resemblances are still further emphasised. A moderate layer of very rich eggs with deep-tinted shells, it is better in flesh qualities, carrying a large amount of muscle, which is, however, somewhat dense and hard, for which reason it is better to be used as a cross on soft-fleshed races than when pure.

### A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

By MRS. CHRISTINE COLBECK.

THE Orloff is the national fowl of Russia, and owes its name to the Bailimik of Orlow in the Russian Government of Wyatka.

The birds of this breed are particularly handsome, of which fact they seem fully aware, from their haughty carriage and demeanour. There are two varieties—the Mahogany and the Spangled. From a utility point of view the Orloff defies competition and is quite



A RUSSIAN SPANGLED ORLOFF COCK,  
Bred by and the property of Mrs. Colbeck, West Ardsley,  
near Wakefield.

as capable of filling the egg basket as the best laying Buttercup hen, which fact I have proved from trap-nesting. The pullets weigh 6lbs. and upwards, and the cockerels 8lbs. and upwards. Being built on the same lines as the Game, they make excellent table fowls, with beautiful firm, white skin.

Perhaps one of the greatest qualities of the Orloff hen is that she is a non-sitter, which should appeal to the many who are troubled with too many "cluckers."

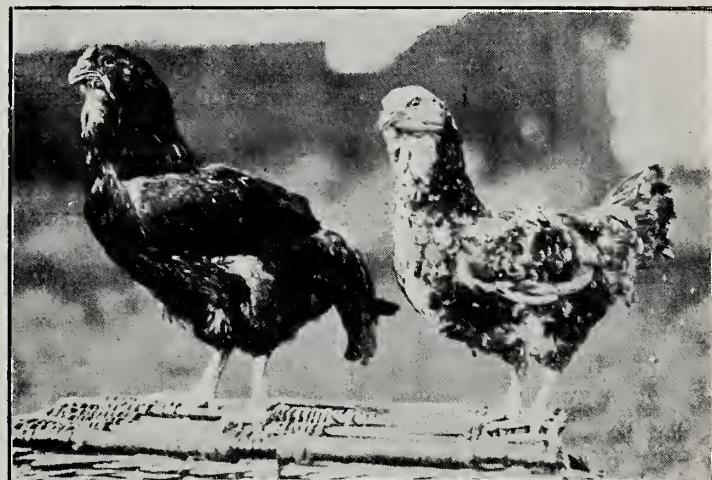
\* Everberg is a few miles east of Brussels and in the line of the German invasion.—ED.

### WHAT ABOUT THE FOXES?

THE following letters have been addressed to the daily papers by Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., and been given wide publicity, to which reference is made in our Diary Notes :

#### I. (August 10, 1914).

The outbreak of a great Continental war in which we are involved will assuredly mean that there will be very little hunting this next season. If the conflict be short and sharp that must be the case for obvious reasons. It is not a time for costly sport. Should the war be prolonged there will be few men to hunt, even if there were the disposition.



A PAIR OF MAHOGANY AND SPANGLED  
ORLOFF HENS,  
Belonging to Mrs. Colbeck, West Ardsley, near Wakefield.

Under these conditions, if there is no hunting foxes will ravage the country in greater number than ever, and the losses of poultry-keepers will increase to breaking-point. At a time when the importance of developing home production is a vital necessity, by reason of stoppage of imports, it should be the object of everyone to remove all obstacles to such development. The nation has proved its unity in great national issues. We should seek to secure the same in lesser questions wherein the well-being of smaller farmers and occupiers is mainly concerned and with the object of increasing native supplies.

As one who has consistently striven to promote an increase of poultry and of food supply, without interference with legitimate sport, I make the following suggestion :

That every Hunt Committee or Master shall at once give instructions to their keepers for the destruction of the great majority of foxes within their respective areas, in which work they should seek the co-operation of poultry-keepers of all grades.

Otherwise our rural districts this winter and next year will be overrun with foxes, and at a time when a question of supreme importance is the increase of our national food resources.

#### II. (August 17, 1914).

Some of the criticisms passed upon my letter of the 10th inst., suggesting that Hunt Committees should reduce the number of foxes within their respective areas, in view of the fact that there will be very little hunting during the coming season, have in the main

assumed that it was written in opposition to hunting as such. That was not the case. The entire fox question is one which must ultimately be solved in the interest of our food supply. In these days the many problems, national and social, awaiting solution upon which differences of opinion exist, are rightly postponed to a more favourable season. My desire is that the fox question shall be left in the same manner. To accomplish such purpose it is essential that the position be recognised.

We have, however, to realise facts as they are—namely :

That in many areas there cannot be any hunting this winter. The less wealthy hunts will be most affected. At all times the losses of poultry are there the greatest. Stopping the hunts will assuredly lead to increased destruction of poultry. Even where hunting is continued, probably the number of days will be greatly reduced. If that is so the result will be almost as serious.

That many of the hunt servants have been called to serve in the Army. Consequently there will be less feeding of cubs and less oversight, which means a freer range for Master Reynard.

That the non-destruction of foxes by hunting this season means more to breed next year, and greater sacrifice of poultry, lambs, &c.

That those who are endeavouring to increase home supplies and fill the gap left by huge decrease of imported eggs and poultry will be thwarted by the depredations of foxes and be called upon to bear a burden which cannot fail to check production.

That Hunt funds are certain to be reduced, and in many cases no money will be forthcoming for compensation even to the same extent as heretofore.

Under such conditions, therefore, it is necessary to recognise the position. An adequate food supply is of supreme importance. When we again reach normal conditions there will be no difficulty in restocking the coverts.

This is not a time to make invidious comparisons. Everyone recognises with pride the spirit evinced on the part of hunting men in the sacrifices they are making at this crisis, both personally and by the supply of horses. They are not, however, alone in their patriotism. Equal sacrifices are being made by humbler folk in themselves or their sons responding to the nation's call or in working ardently and unitedly for the general good. Thousands of women whose bread-winners are away will keep things going by hard, constant labours. With lessened employment poultry-keeping affords an opportunity for many to earn something at least. We have no right to call upon them in addition to lose half a year's efforts, as is often the case, and will be much more general unless some steps are taken in the way indicated. My object is to prevent such a result. I submit there is only one method of doing so, unless hunting men are prepared to catch all the foxes in the country and intern them where they can do no harm.

### III. (August 24, 1914).

The recommendation issued by the committee of the Masters of Foxhounds' Association with respect to cub-hunting fully justifies my letters of the 10th and 17th inst. respectively, and is satisfactory as a recognition of the necessity for immediate action.

One clause in the communication referred to reads

that "hunting should not be looked upon from a sporting point of view until the war is over." In that case everything depends upon how thoroughly and universally foxes are reduced in number. The killing of a few cubs in each area will be useless. That is where the present danger lies.

In some of the correspondence which has arisen upon this question an attempt has been made to deal with the whole subject of hunting versus food production. That, I suggest, is better left over for the present. Such can only be accomplished, however, by protecting poultry-keepers who are seeking to develop the national resources against the results which must assuredly follow unless foxes are dealt with on the lines proposed. Hunting men have no right to expect that farmers, smallholders, and others shall feed foxes with valuable poultry now so that a year hence or later they may revel in a run across country. That is the immediate question. When the time is more favourable we can discuss the greater issues involved.

The suggestions were made to Hunts and Hunt Committees in their interest. My present advice to poultry-keepers is to wait for a few weeks to see what steps are taken by the former, say, to the end of September, meanwhile adopting what measures they can within reason to protect their fowls. If, however, it is found that the various Hunts fail to deal adequately and promptly with what will be a surplusage of foxes, it will be necessary to consider what action must be taken by poultrymen to deal with what has proved a great source of loss for some years, but which, under the new conditions, will prove individually an intolerable burden and nationally a great check to development of our home food supply.

## PHEASANTS HOT AND COLD.

THE delicious and delicate flavour of these most popular birds can only be obtained by hanging them for a proper length of time in a cool, airy place; otherwise the flesh will prove just the opposite of what it ought to be. In cold, frosty weather they may quite safely be allowed to hang for three weeks; but in damp, muggy weather a week, or even less, will probably be found sufficiently long.

**FILLETS OF PHEASANT.**—Choose a well-hung, plump bird, and remove the flesh from the breast, wings, &c., in as large neat fillets as possible; dip these into beaten egg, then into rather highly-seasoned breadcrumbs, and after pressing the covering until quite firm and smooth, fry in hot clarified fat for ten or twelve minutes, being careful to make them all the same shade of colour, which should be a rich golden brown. Fry in the same fat an equal number of bread croutons to match the fillets in size and shape, and, after these have been well drained so as to render them nice and crisp, dish up a fillet on each. Arrange in neat order on a hot dish covered with a folded napkin or a dish-paper, garnish tastefully with fresh lemon, and send to table very hot, accompanied by some pleasantly flavoured brown gravy made from the bones and all odd trimmings of the birds; or, if preferred, convert the gravy into a most delicious sauce by adding a small quantity of mushroom ketchup and sufficient brown roux to bring it to a smooth, creamy consistency. The

*Continued on page vi.*

**READY SHORTLY**

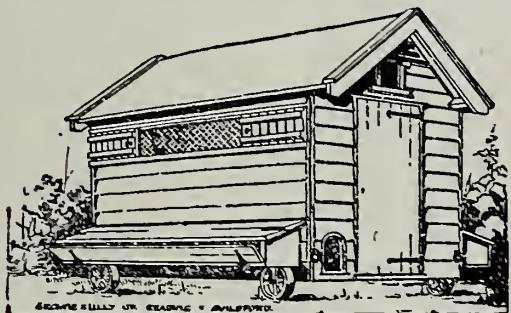
# Report on The Poultry Industry in the Netherlands

◆ ◆ ◆

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*Continued from page 564.*

sauce must boil for a minute or two and be well skimmed and strained before serving.

**BRAISED PHEASANT.**—Prepare a well-hung bird in the usual way and truss it as a fowl is trussed for boiling; then place it in a stewpan containing about two ounces of fresh butter and add a good supply of flavouring vegetables cut up into quite small pieces. Add sufficient stock to just barely cover, fix on a closely fitting lid and cook as gently as possible until the pheasant is done enough, adding a little more boiling stock if necessary. When ready, place the bird on a hot dish, and, after removing all the fastenings, cover it entirely with well-made celery sauce. Garnish with small daintily fried potato croquettes and even-sized baked tomatoes arranged alternately, sprinkle a little finely chopped hot parsley over the celery sauce, and serve at once, accompanied by more sauce in a hot tureen.

**PHEASANTS TO SERVE COLD.**—Pick, singe, and cut up the birds into neat joints and season these lightly with salt and pepper, then rub them over entirely with fine flour which has been passed through a sieve. Put about a quart of good game stock into a stewpan with a roughly chopped onion, a bunch of savoury herbs, a few mushrooms cut in pieces, and a tablespoonful of chopped celery, and boil gently for twenty minutes, then strain the liquid into another stewpan, thicken it slightly with roux, and boil again for five minutes. Have ready a fireproof jar of the requisite size, and in this arrange the joints of pheasant; pour the prepared gravy over, cover the jar closely and set it in a deep pan containing boiling water, and cook, either on the stove or in the oven, from three-quarters of an hour to an hour. When done enough, drain the pheasant thoroughly and, when quite cold, arrange it neatly on a suitable dish, garnish tastefully with fresh parsley and cut lemon, and serve. Note: A well-mixed green salad forms a most enjoyable accompaniment to this dish; or a potato salad, if preferred.

#### Great Central Railway.

Our readers will be pleased to observe that the Great Central is one of the few railway companies which has not curtailed its train service or cheap excursion facilities by express trains from London (Marylebone). Those who do not, this season, intend to visit the usual seaside resorts will no doubt spend their week-ends in the country while the summer weather lasts; and of all the outlets to the North from London the country through which the Great Central runs presents more of the virgin and unspoiled beauty than any other district so near town. The tourist in search of new ground for his week-end holiday could not do better than look for it in the delightful districts of Middlesex, Herts, and Beechy Bucks. He will find here every type of sylvan scenery midst bracing breezes, and come back from a stay refreshed and invigorated for the stress of his daily routine. Cheap week-end, day and half-day tickets are issued to a large number of stations near London. For details send postcard to Publicity Office, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W. (mentioning the Poultry Record), for copy of programme.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EGG-LAYING COMPETITIONS AT PARAFIELD POULTRY STATION.

*To the Editor, ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD.*

DEAR SIR.—The dry, unseasonable weather has so far affected egg-production. In addition moulting has been very general. The birds are now looking well, and normal results may be expected. Mr. Tom Barron's English pen of White Leghorns, which led during April and May, have now receded to third place. His pen of White Wyandottes occupies second place. The ten leading pens in Section 1, Open Class, 10 pullets in each pen, are as follows :

			Week ending 50th.	Total
1.	D. J. Robertson, S. Aus., White Leghorns	48	571	
2.	Tom Barron, England, White Wyandottes	40	560	
3.	Tom Barron, England, White Leghorns	46	547	
4.	R. W. Pope, Victoria, , ,	38	541	
5.	W. Purvis, S. Aus., , ,	48	524	
6.	Bradley & McDonald, Victoria, , ,	50	492	
7.	H. Woodhead, S. Aus., , ,	42	490	
8.	Indra Py. Farm, S. Aus., , ,	50	482	
9.	W. Purvis, S. Aus., , ,	35	479	
10.	Broderick Bros., S. Aus., , ,	44	445	

Yours faithfully,

D. F. LAURIE,  
Poultry Expert.

#### Food Stuffs and the War.

When war was declared all feeding stuffs advanced in price, and it became necessary to look round and see what was available to reduce the food bill.

In the spring of this year "Clarendo" Malted Chicken Meal was put on the market and proved a great success, thousands of chickens being reared on it at a minimum of cost.

The proprietors, Messrs. White, Tomkins, and Courage, Limited, have now introduced a meal for the production of eggs and flesh. The basis is the same—viz., scientifically milled wheat, maize, and rice, containing the most nutritive properties of these cereals, to which is added malt and hops, both of very high feeding value, being rich in flesh-forming elements.

The analyses of the "Clarendo" Meals show that they all possess very high feeding properties. They are so rich they can be mixed with middlings or bran, or any vegetable substances that will form a bulk; even oat shales may be used, which forms bulk and passes through the system without any harmful effects, enabling the bird to assimilate the nutritive properties of the Malted Meal—for prices of which see advertisement.

#### Mr. Tamlin's Exports for July, 1914.

The following is a list of W. Tamlin's exports for July, 1914: One 60 incubator, one 60 Sunbeam foster-mother, to Chili, order of McColl and Rogers; eighteen brooders, to A. Newcomb and Co., agents for New Zealand; one 100 incubator and two 60 incubators, to Treacher and Co., Ltd., agents for Bombay, India; twelve brooders, to Messrs. Chandler and Co., agents for Melbourne, Australia; one 200 incubator, one 100 incubator, two 60 incubators, to Mascarenhas and Co., agents for Lisbon, Portugal; one 100 incubator, to D. Ghambashidzi and Co., agents for Caucasus, Russia; one 60 incubator, one 60 foster-mother, to Constantinople, order of Cleghorn and Harris; six 60 incubators, to A. F. Phillips and Co., agents for Salisbury, Rhodesia; thirteen 60 incubators, three 30 incubators, one brooder, to Hayward, Young, and Co., agents for Port Elizabeth, South Africa; three 60 incubators, three 100 incubators, to Woodhead, Plant, and Co., agents for Cape-town, South Africa.

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**ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.**—A10. English Incubator-House Interior.—A9. English Incubator-House, Exterior.—A12. Ventilation Pipe for Incubator-House.—A144. Cypher Incubator.—60. American Incubator-House, Interior.—61. American Incubator-House, Exterior.—113 and 115. Mammoth Incubator.

**NATURAL INCUBATION.**—A13. Basket Nest.—A14. Double Nest, with Run.—A15. Double Nest, with Run Unattached.—A16. Sitting Hen Feeding-Cages.—A17. Hatching Shed.—A18. Hatching Box.

**TESTING EGGS.**—A24. Testing by Lamp.—A19. By Hand with Candle.—A21. Exterior Appearance of Egg.—A20. Structure of Egg.—A22. Embryo 24 Hours.—A194. Exit Chicken and Embryo, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 19 days (8 slides).—A23. Circulation of Blood.

**NATURAL REARING.**—A25. French House.—A26. Double Coop.—A151. Cheap Coop, 4½d.—234. Coop-Hen with Chickens.

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The Birds that achieved these wonderful results have been mated. What has been the result of this mating at this year's shows?

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BUFF ORPINGTONS—In the Junior Classes:

FIRST and SECOND, COCKERELS. SPECIAL for the BEST BUFF ORPINGTON. SECOND and HIGHLY COMMENDED, PULLETS.

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### MAIDSTONE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

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FIRST, SECOND, and V.H.C., COCKERELS. GOLD MEDAL and TEN GUINEAS CHALLENGE CUP for the BEST MALE BIRD IN SHOW. V.H.C. PULLETS.

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